THE POISONED FOUNTAIN

To Which Mr. Merrick Leads the Jury in the Star Route Trials.

The Deeds of Brady and Dorsey Considered at Some Length.

A Discussion With Mr. Ingersoll and the Court as to What Is and What Is Not in the Record.

A Juror Asks For the Printed Evidence The Request Declined.

In the star route trial vesterday Mr. Merrick began the third day of his address to the jury. He argued that Brady had not the authority claimed by him to consolidate the orders for expedition and increase, and he pointed out how that system had involved great less to the government-notably on the Tengue river route. He asserted that it had been the almost uniform practice of the had been the almost uniform practice of the department, except where the routes named in the indictment were concerned, to separate these orders, and that Brady, when on the stand, had condemned his own practice. There was the Mineral Park-Pieche route, beginning with a contract price of \$2,982 and increasing to \$52,033 per annum. How they grow. At morn a bud; at noon under the favoring dews of expedition and the fraudulent kiss of its sun—Brady—a full blown rose. The route from White river to Rawlins was an instance of the small amount of attention Brady paid to the petitions that he now held up as a of the small amount of attention Brady paid to the petitions that he now held up as a shield against the lance of justice. There was not a petition, a letter, or even the scrape of a pen that asked for the fast schedule ordered by Brady, unless it were the contractor's affidavit. These men were not dealing in small transactions. They were dwelling in the feeling of security natural to men who had robbed in safety for years; men stimulated by anticicurity natural to men who had robbed in safety for years; men stimulated by antici-pations of wealth, and without, fear of retrib-utive justice. Here was, an affidavit that had been held up by the defense as an exam-ple of how Rerdell 'imitated Dorsey's hand-writing, yet the filing mark of the depart-ment and the notary's seal showed that Rer-dell was 2,000 miles away when it was made. Boone also swore that Dersey wrote it. Al-Hoone also swore that Dersey wrote it. Although these men were very cautious they sometimes left tracks. Guilt was sometimes reckless. The foreman interrupted to remark that perhaps the affidavit had been filled in by Rerdell months before its filing.

Mr. Merrick said that it was possible, but the possibility was so remote that he did not think anybody would consider it, especially after the other proof, such as the letter of transmittal.

The jury might have many speculative The jury might have many specularive theories, but must confine themselves to the probabilities. His theory was that Brady sent for Dorsey (he made the orders only when Dorsey was here) and told him that it would not do to put the schedule on the White River route down to eighty-four hours; it recalls he too avident an abuse of authority. would be too evident an abuse of authority. Dorsey must give him an affidavit for a forty-five hour scheduls. Dorsey took Kellogg's affidavit, filled it in, and filed it. The order followed in two or three days. Rerdell was

The roots of a tree watered by crime could The roots of a tree water by crime could bring forth nothing but iniquity and sim. He had taken the jury down to the very roots. If they found that the contractors had made these affidavits by perjury, for the benefit of one another, then the conspiracy was made out; the crime was proved. Instead of tast-ing of the waters afar down, where it flowed between green banks, he had taken them to the very fountain, and showed the poison in the very fountain, and showed the poison in that fountain. If it was not there, then the government surrendered its case. If it was there, then in the name of the people of the United States he demanded that retribution be visited upon the men who poisoned that fountain. These defendants were bold, bad, unscrupulous men, who had attempted to browbeat court, jury, and counsel from the beginning of the first trial down to this time. Brady had granted the applications of the contractors, against the protests of the people,

contractors, against the protests of the people, when what the contractors said was needed to trace it to any proper motive; reconcile it with any theory of innocence; give Brady the benefit of any doubt, yet they could not but conclude that Brady was animated by corrupt motives; corrupt motives known and indulged by the contractors who made the oaths. Counsel felt the weight of the evidence when men like Mr. Ingersoll asked for the mercy of a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Ingersoll, "I asked for the mercy of an honest verdict,"

Mr. Merrick continued: The court room a place for justice-cold and unadorned. Mercy was upon the gentleman's lips before the doom had been pronounced. Sweet mercy turned her back while the scales of justice were held up and until the balance and been struck.

foreman put a question touching the method of arriving at the amount of compensation to be paid for service. Mr. Merrick said that the contractors could

cheat the government in two ways; they could lie down the proportion at one end, or lie it up at the other end. Generally they did both, and did it safely under Brady's fostering care.

Mr. Merrick offered to the foreman a paper

containing an exemplication of the method of calculating the allowance, but Mr. Ingerall objected, remarking ironically that it was

Mr. Merrick did not blame him. It was dangerous; he might smile his blandest smile, and shake his round red head till the and of time, but he could not succr it away He was not to blame in doing what he could for his client; in using all of his eloquence

in pathetic appeals for mercy.

Mr. Ingersoll objected to what he called a misstatement of the record. He had again and again said that he wanted an honest versus and again said that he wanted an honest versus the said that he wanted an honest versus the said that he wanted an honest versus the said that he wanted an income a said that he wanted a said that wanted a said that he wanted a said th dict-a verdict without fear. He had only asked for the mercy of an honest and coura-geous verdict, and did not like it said that he had asked for a verdict on account of mercy. Mr. Merrick asked if he took back his

Mr. Ingersoll replied in the negative. Mr. Ingersoll replied in the negative.

Mr. Merrick admitted that the gentleman had asked for the mercy of au honest verdict, based upon the record evidence. But was Doracy's wife and home in the record? While he asked for an honest verdict, he made a pathetic appeal that tears might moisten the eyes and obscure the judgment of the jury. Mr. Ingersoll turned to the record and at-

Mr. Ingersolt turned to the record and at-tempted to read a paragraph from his speech in reply, but Mr. Merrick objected, and the court stopped Mr. Ingersoll, saying that ap-peals by the defense to the sensibilities of the jury were proper enough, and were offset by appeals for justice by the prosecution. After all, the jury must decide on their consciences

all, the jury must decide on their consciences and according to the testimony. Upon a purely local route—Dallas-Baker City—the pay had been run up to \$72,500, the allowance of expedition being \$43,000. Yet, for one year after the date of the order, no expedition was made upon the route, although the contractors were paid for it by the faith sa fraud upon his trust-Thomas J. Brady When Walsh had sworn that Brady told him the petitions were only used as hiding places for his villainy, the defense had the audacity to shield him behind those paper walls, and Walsh stood unimpeached, a witness whom defense did not dare to cross examine.

Before he got through he would show how the defense had courted the darkness instead of the light; how they had suppressed testihow guilt sheltered itself behind re

fusals to testify. Mr. Merrick spent some time in an expla-tion of his theory of the contractors' reasons for filing double affidavits upon one route, and he declared that Brady must have seen that one or the other was a lie; yet he did ot make any inquiry, but accepted one of

Judge Wylie suggested that Mr. Merrick explain to the jury how the apparently dif-ferent affidavits brought about the same re-sult, and Mr. Merrick accordingly went into the subject at length. The foreman said that the jury had listened to 6,000 pages of evidence and had heard all of the counsel, but in his opinion they would have a clearer

understanding of the testimony if they could have the evidence to examine at their leisure. Mr. Merrick offered to read any of the evidence. Mr. Ingersoll was willing that the jury should have all of the evidence.

Judge Wylle refused to entertain the proposition. Tumble that evidence into the jury box and when would they get a verdiet. Controversies would arise, disputes on every point. There was no device better calculated to mislead the jury.

Mr. Merrick assured the foreman that he would not desire the evidence when he should

would not desire the evidence when he should have finished.

have finished.

The court explained at some length the character of the double affidavits, and Mr. Merrick resumed his address. He charged John W. Dorsey with perjury on the stand. He had devised and concocted a whole narrative of falsehood. He was a man willing to commit pariury stimulated by a heart tive of falsehood. He was a man willing to commit perjury; stimulated by a heart blackened with crime. Rerdell towered above such a man, the brother of his master, leader, teacher in iniquity. He would make his perjury so plain that the jury would see it on their walls at night when they blew out the candles. In support of his assertion Mr. Morrick placed the testimony of John Dorsey and of Rerdell in strong contrast, and supplemented it by other well answer. trast, and supplemented it by other well ap-plied bits of evidence. "See," said he "how they strained at a gnat, yet swallowed camels of perjury. In angry despair they sought to substitute sophistry for logic. When a de-fendant like John Dorsey lied on the stand it

was from conscious guilt he lied, and with the hope to escape conviction by perjury. The court adjourned at this stage. Throughout the day Mr. Merrick was interrupted by questions from the jurors indica-tive of their deep interest in the case.

THE COURTS.

How the Scales of Justice Were Used Yesterday.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. Mr. John C. Shedd, of Massachusetts, or motion of E. M. Howlett, was yesterday ad-

mitted to the bar of the district. The application of C. R. Hines for admission to the bar was referred to the examining

committee. motion of Mr. Howlett yesterday the On motion of Mr. Howlett yesterday the following persons were admitted to the bar upon report of the examining committee: John M. McKenney, W. B. Todd, G. V. Balch, Henry R. Webb, S. M. Yeatman, C. A. Senn, Robinson White, B. T. Doyle, H. H. Swaney, Lyndon A. Smith, W. A. Redmond, Josiah A. Kern, and Victor H. Olmstead.

EXCUSED AS A JUROR. Judge Mac Arthur yesterday excused Will-iam Hamilton from serving on jury, and Hiram Kimball was summoned.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES. Messrs, Henkle and Duhamel, as attorneys for Elsic F. Stanton, yesterday entered suit against the district claiming \$5,000. The declaration states that on Jan. 6, 1882, the district failed to remove the ice and snow from market space between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest, on which she fell and injured her hip. On account of it she was laid up in bed for two months. She was also discharged from a \$900 position in the treas-ury because of sickness.

THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH The case of the Fifth Baptist church against the Baltimore and Potomac Railway was heard yesterday in the general term, and, after argument by counsel, it was submitted to the court. The suit was for maintaining a nuisance injurious to the plaintiff.

WILL PILED. The will of the late Elizabeth Miller was filed yesterday. After the payment of just debts she bequeathes all property to her friend, Charles Marshall, and appoints W. B. Todd her executor.

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS NAME. Dorsey E. W. Carter has made an applicaion to chauge his name.

dion to change his name.

THE RECORD.

Courtin Seneral Term—Chaf Justice Or tier, Justices Hagner and Con.—Fifth Baptist Church vs. Baltimore and Potomac Rallway company; argued and submitted. City National Bank vs. Fanning; argued and submitted. Sturges vs. Halloday; argued for plaintiff. Adjourned until to-day. Assignment unchanged.

Circuit Court—Judge MucArthur.—Cole vs. Potomac Steamboat company; juror ab-ent and case continued. Gibson vs. Pollock; vordict for plaintiff for \$3.70. Fisher & Co. vs. Hume et al.; on hearing. Adjourned until to-day. Assignment unchanged.

Equity Court—Judge Jones.—Leddy vs. Leddy;

unchanged.

Equity Court—Judge James.—Leddr vs. Leddy; leave to file petitions of certain creditors granted. Koones vs. Hadd; cancellation of deed and resule ordered. Frinch vs. Dussey; leave to file smended bill granted. Sherwood vs. Haley; correction of errors in record of decree ratifying sale crdered. Adjourned until to-day. No assignment.

BASE BALL to-day, Louisville vs. National.

Prof. Kuspar's Musicale. Prof. Kaspar's musicale, this evening, at Ford's opera house, has been carefully super-intended, and will present unusual attrac-tions even for one of the professor's musical enterprises. Besides a number of Prof. Kaspar's pupils, whose fine executions attest the ace of his methods as an instructor, there will be numbers by some eminents artists. Miss Eva Mills and Madame Kaspar will sing a duet from Figaro; Miss Annie Lillebridge, whose beautiful voice has made her such a favorite, will give a solo by Schira, while Messrs. Beckel, Charles Kaspar, Blu-menberg of New York, Waldecker, Maurer, Mrs. True, Miss Lucas and a number of the

professor's pupils will appear. WEST WASHINGTON. Condition of the Potomac river water. Thursday, May 31: At Great Falls, 31; at receiving reservoir, north connection, 21; south connection, 23; at distributing reservoir, 36. Thomas Dowling, auctioneer, sold yesterday afternoon at public sale for the district com-missioners the Georgetown fish wharf, foot of Potomac avenue, to the Knickerbecker Ice

ompany, for the sum of \$2,100.

The colored man John Taylor, whe died uddenly while at work on Seventh street on Wednesday last, was the same who shot and killed another colored man, John Clark, at Klingle's farm on April 1 last, an account of the killing of whom was published in THE REPUBLICAN at the time. He had been in all until released recently because of the failure of the grand jury to judict him for

that crime.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Watkins Addison, an old and well known citizen of this place, while at the house of Mrs. Mitchell, on P street, to transact some siness, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in about twenty minutes. Dr. Tyler was called, and soon arrived at the house, but found that his services would avail nothing. Mr. Addison was heavily engaged in the real estate business in Washington as one of the well known firm of Huych & Addison, until a stroke of paralysis compelled him to retire from active siness. He was in his sixty-third year at business. He was in his sixty-third year at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married. Mr. Joseph F. Birch, undertaker, took charge of the remains and removed them to the house of C. H. Cragin, esq., a son-in-law of the deceased, at No. 3127 Dunbarton avenue, whence the funeral will take place on Satur

Miss Mary Jane Heath, a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of this place where she had made many warm friends, died at her residence, No. 3403 O street, about 5

clock yesterday afternoon.

Interesting meetings were held last night
y Logan tribe, No. 8, L. O. R. M., and Will-

Louis Schley lodge, No. 4, I. O. M., last The hearts of the members of Chamber lodge No. 14, L. O. G. T., were exceedingly rejoiced on seeing the immense audience as-sembled at Forest hall last night on the occasion of the literary and musical entertain-ment for their benealt. There probably never was so large an audience assembled in that spacious hall on any occasion heretofore. An excellent programme was finely rendered, consisting of instrumental music by the West consisting of instrumental music by the west Washnigton Musical club, piane solo by Miss Emma Jarvis, cornet solo by Mr. Elphonzo Youngs, and the Mount Vernon Quartette club; vocal music by the Misses Helen and Hattle Beall, Ida Popkins, Bessie Perry, Jennie Nicholson, and Messra. Fred. Grant, E. B. Hay, and H. C. Noyes; recitations by Misses Clara Wilson, Katle Robertson, Keene, and Mr. C. P. Cheeks. Hon. D. P. Hollowsy delivered the opening address, and Prof. S. H. Jecko presided at the piano.

WOLFESVILLE, N. C.—Dr. I. C. McLaugh-liu says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a now man."

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Yesterday's Transactions at the District. Buildings.

Dennis McCarthy, 19 Turnball street, Dennis Dunn, 205 Seventh street northwest. The resignation of Richard Hamilton as station keeper at fifth precinct was accepted, and Thomas H. Harding appointed in his

Private Saml, P. Heinline has resigned, and

Private Saml. P. Heinline has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Officer Chas. Farquiar has been reduced from second to first class private.

Building permits were issued yesterday to G. G. Hubbard to make repairs at Nineteenth street and Connection avenue northwest, to cost \$5,000; Francis Miller, to make repairs on Twelfth street, between K and L streets northwest, to cost \$700; Francis Miller, to build one brick private stable in rear of Twelfth street, between K and L streets northwest, to cost \$1,600; Walter Paris, to build one brick dwelling on New Hampshirs avenue northwest, to cost \$1,800; George A Shehan, to make repairs on Fifteenth street, between B and C streets northwest, to cost \$500; A. E. Bates, to build one brick dwelling on Eighteenth and N streets northwest, to cost \$19,000; C. W. Bennett, to build twe brick dwellings corner of Eleventh and H hrick dwellings corner of Eleventh and H street northwest, to cost \$9,000; James H. Reed, to build one brick dwelling on Q, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, to cost \$1,000; J. E. Laugdon, to build one brick dwelling on I, between Fourth and Fifth dwelling on I, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, to cost \$1,500; George Emmett, to build one private stable on T street northwest, to cost \$250; F. J. Tibbetts, to build one brick store and dwelling on Fourteenth street, between Q and Corcoran streets northwest, to cost \$6,000; J. Burden, agent, to make repairs at 1223 K street northwest, to cost \$2,500.

Deaths reported May 31: Mary H. Smith, pulmonary tuberculosis: Sarah A. Smith.

pulmonary tuberculosis; Sarah A. Smith, heart disease; Henry J. Mason, peritenitis; Joseph S. Aylmer, phthisis pulmonalis; Jose Joseph S. Ayimer, phthisis pulmonalis; Josephine S. Mattern, esrebro spinal meningitis; Albert Henson, inanition; Annie Reeder, phthisis pulmonalis; George Hollis, spinal injury (from a fall); Richard C. Magill, gattro-intestinal catarrh; Fred A. Repp, convulsions; George Washington, apoplexy carebral, George Gordon, phthisis; James F. Walsh, scarlatina; William Murray, dysentery (chronic). chronic).

The total mortality for the week was 65. Of this number 39 were white and 26 colored. The death rate per 1,000 per annum was 16.14 for the white, 20.58 for the colored, and 17.14 for the warte, 20.55 for the colored, and 1714 for the total population. Eight of the dece-dents were under 1 year of age, 13 under 5 years, and 15 were over 60 years. Four deaths occurred in 'public institutions. Twelve deaths were caused by zymotic disases, 16 by constitutional diseases, 31 by local diseases, and 6 by developmental diseases. The principal causes of death were: Course sumption causing 10 deaths, heart disease 7 amption causing 19 deaths, make the poneumonia 4, scarlet fever 3, whooping cought, marasmus 2, grastrites 2, Bright's disease 2, senile debility 2, apoplexy 2, congestion of lungs 2, premature birth 2. Births reported— Ings 2, premature birth 2. Births reported— 10 white males, 10 colored males, 4 white fo-males, 8 colored females. Marriages reported— 28 white, 1 colored. Still births—2 white no colored.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Twelfth Collegiate Commencemen Exercises.

The exercises attendant upon the twelfth annual commencement of the college department of Howard university were held in the college chapel last night, and were of an exceedingly interesting character. The chapel was crowded with the friends of the graduates and the institution. Upon the platform were seated Rev. W. W. Patton, president of the university; Gen. George W. Balloch, Rev. Frank J. Grimke, Mr. J. B. Johnson, and the members of the faculty and the graduates. Along the front of the platform was a bank of flowers, composed of numerous complimentary offerings to the graduates from their friends and the chapel was also otherwise decorated

with exotics.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Craighead, of the theological depart-Rev. Dr. Craighead, of the theological department of the university. The programme that followed, interspersed with music, was as follows: Salutatory and oration, the Natural Desire of Reputation, David C. Deans, Portsmouth, Va.; oration, the Supremacy of Science, Samuel C. Collins, Holly Springs, Miss.; oration, the True Scholar, Scott Wood, Staunton, Va.; oration and valedictory, the Heroic in Life, Tapley S. D. Berger, Christianburg, Va.; conferring of degrees, by Dr. Patton; benediction, by Dr. Patton.

The graduates were David C. Deans, Samuel C. Coilins, Scott Wood, and Tapley S. Herger. This number, added to the graduates

Berger. This number, added to the graduates from all the other departments of the university, makes the aggregate of graduates this year seventy-three. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. John T. Wait, and the honorary degree of M. D. on W. H. Seaman, professor of chemistry.

Prof. Horace D. Patton has resigned his

position, and will go to Europe to prosecute his studies in natural science. The improvement in the delivery of the

speakers over any previous year was very marked—a result of the careful training given them by Prof. Bulkley, professor of The faculty announced that it was but just

to state that the standing as scholars of Messrs. Deans, Woods and Berger differed merely by the fraction of a unit. "Buchu-Patha."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases; \$1. Druggists.

Gas Measurement.

A gentleman living on Corcoran street, beween Fourteenth and Fifteenth, was met yesterday by a REPUBLICAN reporter, who said to him : "Have you received your gas bill for the

past month? "Oh, yes," said the reporter, it came this

morning. 'How does it compare with other months?" "As the nights shorten the larger the gas

Did you read your meter ?" es, the very day the gas man did." How does your reading and his agree?" "There is a wide difference. His is largely in favor of the company as against mine. I am keeping my own state of the meter every month, and at the proper time I will compare hills with the monopoly."

month, and at the proper time I will compare bills with the monopoly."

"What do you think of the proposed re-duction by the company?"

"Oh, that amounts to nothing. It all lies with the man who takes the state of the meter. Any corporation that is as heartless and griping as the Washington Gas company have many dodges to fool the average consumer of gas. They will have to print in-structions on their bills again to teach the people how to read the meter, and protect selves against extertion.

When did they stop printing instructions? Some time ago. They ceased that gratuitous information, and now the people have to pay what the inspector says, right or wrong."

We Draw it Mild When we assert that Eiseman Bros., clothiers and tailors, corner Seventh and E, can suit the most fastidious.

Shipping News. Harbormaster Sutton reports the following

arrivals: Schooners Juvenal, Mason, wood for H. L. Biscoe; Mount Vernon, Woods, wood for J. O. Carter; Howard and Ogden, Reed, wood for George Creveling; Five Sisters, Knight, wood for same; Three Brothers, Taylor, wood for J. O. Carter; Cora Smith, Williams, wood for H. L. Biscoe; Gray hound, Brown, wood for same; Sophia, Waters, coff for pension office; Barges Thames river, coal for pension office; Barges Thames river, coal for steambest convenny. Dr. Shanks, Smith for steamboat company; Dr. Shanks, Smith, and James A. Garfield, Stull, coal for Potomac Steamboat company.

AT GEORGETOWN. Arrived: Schooners William R. Huston, Crowley, from Somerset, Mass.; William A. Kenzel, Soper, from Alexandria. Sailed: Schooners Adeliza, Cranmer, for Rhine Cliff, N. Y.; William R. Huston, Crow-ley, for Somerset, Mass. CANAL MATTERS.

Only fifteen boats were reported as having arrived yesterday, and the following boats left for above: Seven Ni-tass J. S. Mallott.

Major L. L. Blake, Charles Mann, E. T. Woody, J. Barrall, A. Campbell, Carrie V., Star No. S, W. B. Winship, R. J. Mitchell, Mck. Steffey, D. Linkins, W. R. Lewis, Caledonia, J. F. Agnew, Wm. Jackson, Emma Julia, Elbe River, A. Wood, A. H. Agnew, A. River, and M. C. Boyer. Liquor licenses were issued yesterday to

THE GIN INDUSTRY.

Some Very Interesting Pacts as to its Extent and Influence.

San Francisco Rescue. In all the western and southern states the temperance question, in one form and another, is becoming of political importance. In one place "prohibition," in another "local option," in another "high license," in another war against adulteration; but in all localities the argument is based upon the considerations of political economy found in such statistics as these. When this temperance question is lifted up from and out of the domain of sentimentality and placed where it beongs, as a question for statesmen to consider angs, as a question for statesmen to consider and tax payers to decide at the polls, the first step will have been taken in the direction of practical reform. Mr. Mulhall, an eminent statistician, furnishes the following table from the census returns of 1880:

Value of failways. \$5,020,000,000
Farms. 9,615,090,000
CA*...e 1,820,000,000
Manufactures 6,655,000,000
Homes 13,000,000,000
Furniture. 5,220,000,000
Furniture. 2791,000,000
Furniture. 2791,000,000
Furniture. 790,000,000

The amount of money expended for alcoholic drinks during the same year in round numbers is \$800,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that in about six and one-fourth years we would consume in drink the value of all the railways; in twelve years the entire value of all our farms; in two and one-half years the entire value of all our cattle; in eight and one-fourth years the entire value of all our manufactures; in six and one-half years the entire value of all the furniture; in three and one-half years the entire value of all our forests, mines, and canals; in less than one year the entire value of all our bullion; in less than nine months the entire value of all our shipping; in six and one-half years the entire value of all our public works, &c.; and in sixteen and one-fourth years the entire value of all our homes. The same authority places the value of all property in the United States in round numbers at \$50,000,000,000. If then we spend \$500,000,000 a year—and we do —for alcoholic drinks, in sixty-two and onehalf years we would drink up the entire value of everything at the present time in the United States; so that if nothing were produced during those sixty-two and one-half years, everything of value would have gone into drink.

In 1882 the average number of men each

month employed in this state by the Central Pacific railway and its leased lines was 12,300, and the amount of money paid to them, exclusive of the president's and directors' salaries, was \$7,920,000, or the average of over \$640 each. During the same year there was about an equal number of men keeping the livensed and unlicensed gin mills in the state. d-pending chiefly upon the laboring men of the state for their support. Thus in ten years the Central Pacific railway will have paid to labor the sum of \$79,200,000, while the gin mills during the same time will have con-sumed at least \$210,000,000, and turned out upon the streets of San Francisco to be ar-rested by the police 160,000 drunkards, and God only can tell how many paupers, and unatics, and broken-hearted women, and starving children. These figures are true. They cannot be denied or refuted. Almost very state and city has a similar record.

If the civilization of the age cooled of such an argument as is involved in cold of such an argument and carry it into practhis simple statement, and carry it into practical politics as a dollars-and-cents question, great results would be obtained. The Rescue has drawn some fanciful figures from the rum statistics, which follow in the line of the

The cost of alcoholic drink-not estimating the consequences—to the United States is, at the least estimate, \$300,000,000. That is the estimate from the smount of whisky and begr which is reported to the revenue and customs authorities. It is quite likely that, adding the price of what is smuggled and in various ways defrauds the revenue, what is made of drugs and adulterations, and also including the money stolen from drunken men by bar-keepers and gamblers, the cash cost of our annual liquor bill is \$1,000,000,000—a sum that, not very long ago, might have purchased us call the sum \$800,000,000. With this we

could have-94,000,000 47,000,000

A \$2,000,000 university in each state and territory.
A \$1,000,000 orphanage and endowment in each state and territory.
A government line of steamers to China.
A government line of steamers to Brazil.
A government line of steamers to Australia.
A government line of steamers to Valparaiso. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Canal across Isthmus of Tehuantapec...

\$531,000,000 and then we should have \$269,000,000 left, which would pay off one-fifth of the national debt. So we could expend more than \$500,-000,000 in public works, in homes, and farms, and improvements of all sorts, and pay off the national debt—if the money wasted in drink was devoted to these good purposes.

ATHLETIC PARK to-day, Louisville vs. Na-

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS. The seventh anniversary of the founding of the Congregational church at Falls Church was celebrated on the thirtieth day of last month at Barcroft's Mills, where appropriate

services were held.

The schooner Helen H. Benedict, of New Haven, entered this port with 275 tons of salt, and the schooner William H. Kinzel, with a carge of coal, both for William A.

The charcoal fires, six in number, at the Potomac Manufacturing company's works, in this city, are finished, and fires were started in them yesterday to dry the brick work. The only thing that the company are waiting

for is the charcoal, which is expected every Capt. G. C. Goss, president of the Potoma-

Manufacturing company, registered at the Braddock house yesterday.

Charles Kennedy, who has been held by the mayor charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses, was discharged yesterday.

Mrs. John Lannon, who has been ill for a least the discharged well for a least time discharged.

ong time, died Wednesday night of consump-tion at her residence on Washington street. The grain market is quiet, without change to note since yesterday. Small lots of good wheat sold at \$1.22 for mixed and \$1.25 for Lancaster. Corn—2,300 bushels were offered and sold at 60 c, to 61c, for white. No oats were offered. Rye-200 bushels were offered, but withdrawn. Country produce is generally

BASE BALL to-day, Louisville vs. National. THE SINGLE STAR,

While looking out into the night, When gloomy was the sky; A single star, but wondrous bright,

Met suddenly my eye. I blessed the only star that beamed From out the gloom on me; Twas wondrous bright, and yet I deemed

More brilliaut ones I'd see; And, when the sky from clouds was clear, And all stars on me shone, I turned from them to that more dear, Had beamed on me alone.

So Celia, in my darkest hour, Alone, you smiled on me; I'll turn, now clouds no longer lower, From all the world to thee.

No Trouble to Swallow Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick ar bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

BASF BALL to-day, Louisville vs. National.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COALITION IN NORTH CAROLINA. To the Editor.

SALEM, N. C., May 30.— Dear Sir: Inclosed a draft of \$8 on the National Park bank of

New York in renewal of my subscription for the DAILY REPUBLICAN another year. The thanks of the republicans north as well as south are your dues for the aid your influential paper has given Mahone and the coalitionists of Virginia in their overthrow of the moss-backed bourbon democracy of that state, and which secures her vote in the next presidential election to the republican nominee. The coalition movement in North Carolina against the bourbon democracy, set on foot last summer by Dr. Mott and other republican leaders, with the aid of influenrepublican leaders, with the aid of inhuen-tial democratic leaders, secured us three members of the next congress, instead of but one for years past, and lacked less than 400 votes of electing that gallant repub-lican Dockeray as congressman at large. And the vote of North Carolina will stand side by side with Virginia for the nominee of the great national union convention of 1884 for the presidency, if the President and ad-ministration will stand by these gallant lead-ers in our coalition movement, and thus break the charm of the solid south which alone has inspired the bourbon democracy (with its skirts steeped in treason and dis union) to struggle every four years with any hope of success in our presidential elections. But if the President should, through any mistaken policy by prometion to positions of trust and influence the enemies of coalition, then defeat and disaster surely await us in North Carolina, and likewise in the nation, if the contest be close, as every appearance indicates.

But let the administration throw its influ-

nce in favor of coalition in North Carolina, as has been done in Virginia, and this secures the vote of these two strong states of the south for the nominee of our national convention in 1884 and knocks the bottom out of the solid south. This done, then their last hope of success is destroyed, and this disloyal party dies, as was its natural destiny in the collapse of the rebellion.

I know this opinion is entertained by some of the ablest and most sagacious men of the south of both parties.

They say it has been the fate of all political parties that have opposed a successful way to

They say it has been the fate of all political parties that have opposed a successful war to disintegrate and die. The opposition of the federal party in 1812 to the war measures of Madison's administration, which was a success, killed that party, which contained some of the ablest men of the nation. So fared the tories of the revolution, which war was a success. So will it be with the party of bourbon democracy that in the north opposed the war measures of President Lincoln's administration by which the rebellion was suppressed and in the south are responsible bepressed and in the south are responsible be-fore God and man for inaugurating the re-bellion to destroy the life of the nation. Divide and destroy the strength that a solid south has given this party and it is sure to sink by the weight of its own blood-stained guilt into oblivion. D. H. STARBUCK.

DECORATION DAY POETRY.

To the Editor.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—I carefully read the REPUBLICAN'S very full account of decoration day ceramonies, the report being a monument to the enterprise of the first and only Washington newspaper. I must confess to some astonishment at the tone of the poem read and written by James N. Stewart, esq. The poem is reasonably well constructed, but the sentiment in this verse is simply damnable:

Say ye the battle days are past, And brothers should forget? I tell you: Memories, aye, shall last Till stoops the stubbern pride To mourn that these men died !-

I know nothing of the author or his history, but without knowing, I feel justified in say-ing, "He was not a soldier," or he never would have indicted such a sentence. No one that I have ever heard of has ever asked the union soldier to forget his brother in arms, and no soldier of the union will ever ask the confed-

soldier of the union will ever ask the confederate rebel, if you choose, to forget his pride in the deeds done by his comrades.

How different from this poem are the words of Col. W. W. Granger (who was a soldier), at the Congressional cometery, when he said, "Let us carry away with us, as maxims, these truths: That he who bravely dies for what he thinks is truth, is worthy of high credit; but he who dies for what he knows is true, is nobler still." These are the words that might be expected from a soldier.

And, again, compare the address of the

And, again, compare the address of the Hon. George C. Gorham, the noble sentiments uttered by him, with the ignoble one in this verse of Stewart's. Gorham's speech is the effort of a broad-minded, liberal man. Stew art's verse is the output of a narrow, con-tracted one. Granger and Gorham told the tracted one. Granger and Gorham told the truth as to the sentiment of the soldiers Stewart's verse exceeded even poetic license, and that allows a liberal divergence from the strict line, though it does not justify erection of a right angle to it. It is to hoped there are not many "Stewarts" either in prose or poetry. Ex-CONFEDERATE.

THE FIGURES WILL TELL.

To the Editor. The public is always much indebted to a newspaper which devotes time and space to correcting an evil which no private citizen could do anything to remedy. You have remedied the gas evil as to price, and I hope you will go on until it is improved in quality. It seems to me that if you can give figures to show that the consumption of gas in the city is sufficient to produce, after deducting the proper and average expenses, an income greater than 10 per cent. on the estimated capital, you will bring about a popular pres sure that will insure your carrying the mis-sion you have undertaken to a successful issue. A few figures will tell more than any-CONSERVATIVE thing else.

Spring Clothing In the greatest profusion, every style represented. Eiseman Bros., corner Seventh and E.

For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulence, sick head ache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the certain remedy. By land or at sea, out on the prairie or in the crowded city, they are the best pill for purgative purposes, everywhere slike con-venient, efficacious, and safe.

LOCAL MENTION.

THE highest cash prices paid for dresses and gents' clothing, watches, lewelry, &c. Call on or address Herzog, No. 308 Ninth street, near Penn-sylvania avenue.

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Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ½1b. "Ward" prints, at 40c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, de. per ball: buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk, 5c. per quart.

AYLMER.—On Wednesday, May 20, at 7:45 o'clock compit Seatens, eldest son of Margaret and the late lovert It. Aylmer. Funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Saturday, une 2 at 9:30 a.m. Friends of the family respect-ally invited to attend. KONDRUP.—May 31, 1883, at 2:30 a.m., BELINDA CONDRUP, widow of the late John C. Kondrup, aged years. If years,
Funeral services will take place at Christ Church,
Savy Yard, Saturday, June 2, at 4:30 p. m. Relatives
and friends of the family are respectfully invited to

Undertukers.

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Special Motices. MR, DJESEY E. W. CARTER HAS PRE-sented a petition to the Supreme Court of the District of Colorobia praying that an order us made termitting him to resume his own name, DORSEY E. W. TOWSON.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE

Foreign mails for the week ending June 2d, will close at this office as follows:
FRIDAY.—At 3 s. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre Miquelon, via Hailfax; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Avisa.

SATURDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Central America, the South Pacific ports, and the West Coast of Mexico, per steamship Acapaleo, via Aspinwali; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per steamship dor, via Southampton and Breuron (folters for Ireland, must be directed 'per Oder'); at 1220 p. m. for Europe, per steamship Newsdia, via Queenstown; at 1220 p. m. for Beighum direct, per steamship Newsdia, via Queenstown; at 1220 p. m. for Beighum direct, per steamship Penniand, via Antwerp; at 1230 p. m. for Coba and the West Indies, per steamship Newport, via Havana.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking (via San Francisco), close here May *20 at 7 p. m. *The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco, on the day of stalling of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON. ign mails for the week ending June 2d, will at this office as follows:

HENRY G. PEARSON.

POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, May 25, 1883. NEW YORK PHOTO COMPANY (DAVIS branch), 723 Seventh Street northwest—Continued reduction for fine photographs. Cabinets, 2 per dozen; Cabinets, \$1.50 per loss; Carls, \$1 per dozen; Carls, \$1 per dozen. Proofs shown and satisfaction guaranteed. OFFICE PRANKLIN INSURANCE COACOMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., will be held at this office on MON DAY, JUNE 4, for the election of twelve (12) directors, to serve the susning year.

Polls open from 11 a. m. to 2 octock p. m.
L FENWICK YOUNG.
Secretary.

DR. HARTLEHEN, SUCCESSOR TO DR. Carman, 1015 Fourisenth street northwest, Fine Dentistry at reasonable rates (see Evening Star); eighteen years' experience.

eighteen years' experience.

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1420 F STREET Harry C. Towers, member of the Stock Exchange Harry C. Towers, member of the Stock Exchange DENTIST.—HOWLAND DENTAL ASSU-CLATION, No. 211 Four-said-schalf street, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, east side. Hereafter extractions under Nitrous Oxide, without pain, will be 61 for the first tooth and 50 cents each additional tooth at the same sitting. Extractions without gas, 50 cents each tooth, Best Artificial Tooth made, 87 per set. Gold and Amalgam Fillings from 81 to \$5. All work warranted first class. Have administered Nitrous Oxides to over \$9.500 patients. Old and feel like new for \$1.

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Auction Sales.

GALE OF CONDEMNED PROVISIONS. Auction sale at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1885, at 12 o'clock m., of Condemned Provisions, belonging to the Bursau of Provisions and Clothing, consisting of Na Bursau, Beer, Flour, Dried Apples, Butter, and Bessux, A full schedule of the articles can be seen by applying at the office of the commandant, THOS, PATTISON, Commodere U. S. N., Commandant, Duncanson Bros., Auctioneer.

Proposals. E. J. BROOKS & CO.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRAC TORK, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Government, Hailway and Steamship Supplies.

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BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. May J. 1881.

Ecaled proposits will be received at this office until
12 m. on the Evri DAY OF JUNE, the formulation of the complete forty six or a less number; wrought from noode cases for he driving erecting, and fitting in precing the reconstructed to the formulating of the gelieries of the reconstructed to the farming of the gelieries of the reconstructed to the farming of the gelieries of and drawing, which are soluting to specifications and drawing, which are soluting to reconstruct a the actinized to one shall be solved to the secretary of the farming of proposals bonds, and any additional information may be obtained. Proposals are to be made in the presented form, indorsed Proposals for Stotiel Cases, and addressed to the Secretary of the Successive of the Su

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH WING OF THE UNITED TATES PATENT

DEPARTH

OPFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY M. 1885.

Sealed proposals will to received at this office until 12 m. on the litriciant of the li notheast corner resistant proposals and guarantee bonds and sixteel northwest.

Biank forms of proposals and guarantee bonds and any additional information may be obtained at the architect's office.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

H. M. TELLER,

Secretary in the interior.

DROPOSALS FOR COOKED BATIONS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.

RECEUTING RENDEZVOUS, U. S. ARMY, 17.6 F STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C. MAN 28, 1883.

Scaled proposals, in triplicate, subject to the un all conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock moon, JUNES, 1883, at which thine and place they will be upened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing cooked rations to the recruiting party and recruits at this readervous, during the fiscal year ending Junese, last. Three substantial meals daily, and a due proportion of soap and caudies constitute a ration. The rations must be furnished at a place convenient to the randezvous.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Full information will be furnished on applications to this office.

Envelopee containing proposals should be marked.

o this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked
Proposals for Cooked Rations, "and addressed to
myso-st Capt. 8th Cay., Recruiting Officer,